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Kidnapper gets 15 years jail after 'long and difficult prosecution'

Dieter Zlof, found guilty of at least a part in the abduction and blackmail case involving industrialist's son Richard Oetker, has been sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment by a Munich court.

It has been a cause célèbre entailing more than three years' search for the culprits in difficult circumstances, with no confessions and no fingerprints to go on.

Zlof was sentenced on the basis of what defence lawyers claimed was the flimsiest circumstantial evidence.

Judge Zeller, heading a five-member panel, including two lay magistrates, talked at one point in his four-hour summing-up in terms of a mosaic.

For impartial observers of criminal proceedings and their technicalities it has been an intriguing case; for the cause of justice it has been a real toebiter.

For members of the bench who took their work seriously, Herr Zeller felt, it had entailed stretching to the limits the court's ability to give the case a fair hearing.

Zlof was also sentenced to repay Messrs Oetker & Co. DM21m in ransom money and Richard Oetker, the hijack victim, DM60,000 in damages.

The damages award was deemed symbolic in view of what Herr Oetker had already been through at hospital and the surgery and medical care he was likely to continue to need.

The bench were able to study the character of the man in the dock for more than six months. They were also able to convince themselves of the trustworthiness of the chief prosecution witnesses, some of whom were cross-examined for hours on end.

Sceptics may object that the court's impression is all very well but most subjective and they would, of course, be right, as the court itself conceded.

Judge Zeller said he and the other members of the bench were only human and might thus be mistaken. He even quoted the Biblical adage: "Judge not, that ye not be judged upon."

He did so to counteract any impression that the court was merely a rubber stamp, passing sentence as recommended by the prosecution.

He also did so by way of pointing out that considerable sins of omission and commission by the police in the early stages of investigations had made the court's work extremely difficult.

Mistakes had been made, he said, that were incomprehensible even in the context of a well-nigh perfect crime.

It was, he said, planned ingeniously and carried out in cold-blooded efficiency. He even wondered whether public opinion might not have admired the successful ransom bid if only Richard Oetker had not been crippled.

If only the DM21m ransom had been paid and the victim returned to his fa-

mily unharmed, the judge mused, it might have been a different tale altogether.

But Herr Oetker had suffered grievous bodily harm. He was a "likeable young man" who arrived even at the final session of the court case using crutches.

The judges were obviously influenced in their sentence by the blackmailers' failure to call off the operation as planned when the victim, hidden in a crate, was seriously injured by an electric shock.

"I cannot imagine an offence for which the maximum sentence would be more appropriate than in this case," said the presiding judge.

The blackmail victim, an unquestionably likeable person, was felt by the court to be subjectively determined "beyond doubt" to arrive at the truth.

He was the first prosecution witness to identify Zlof as his goaler, the man he had nicknamed Checker.

He had heard Checker's voice time and again throughout two days and nights and he listened to Dieter Zlof throughout the four days on which he gave testimony.

The psychological pen portrait he had drawn up of Checker was, like his voice, felt by the court to match the accused well. "The court believes him," the presiding judge said of the blackmail victim.

The court also ruled that Checker and the telephone blackmailer were one and the same person, chiefly because the goaler always knew all about the phone calls and the phone caller always knew how the blackmail victim was getting on.

The blackmail letters were also thought to have been written by the man in the dock, albeit with no more than a summary reference to the striking similarity between the blackmailer's style and Zlof's own undisputed penmanship.

The court believed not only Herr Oetker but also Herr Margraf, who (again to quote Judge Zeller) stood out positively from all other witnesses who identified the accused.

On 4 December 1976 Herr Margraf saw the Opel Commodore in which the blackmail victim was to be found 12 days later change hands at a used car market.

He had had several dealings with the purchaser and positively identified Zlof as the buyer of the Opel saloon. What was more, he had stuck to his story and not been put out of his stride by police interrogation and poring over photo files from the Criminal Records Office.

Dieter Zlof, the court ruled, is definitely the man who bought the Commodore in question.

It was less convinced by the testimony of a travel agent from Kufstein, Bavaria, who on 3 January 1977 took in payment six DM1,000 notes from the ransom money, but on balance was prepared to believe him when he said Zlof had been the man.

The case containing the ransom money had fitted like a glove inside the hideaway under the floor of van in a garage rented by Zlof.

It was, the presiding judge said, perfect camouflage on four wheels and would never have come to light had it not been for a quirk of coincidence.



Dieter Zlof

The accused had claimed a compartment under the floor of the van was intended to carry gas cartridges. Judge Zeller commented disbelievingly: "If should have to have had to drive van with gas cartridges in there."

The court was also persuaded that Zlof, an auto mechanic by trade, had been working on a van with a compartment on board, the vehicle in which the blackmail victim had been abducted.

On two points it failed to accept prosecution's case as proven. By large, it is fair to say, the judges did not take kindly to what the prosecution made out of a case.

The accused was felt not to have identified conclusively as the man who had bought a blanket used in the abduction and a sheet of latex foam, a blackmail victim had seen.

The sales assistants who claimed to have been the purchaser might have given their evidence in all good faith but the court was not convinced by their memories might have misled them.

But the item of circumstantial evidence that seemed really to have convinced the court was the motive.

At the time of the abduction Zlof virtually abandoned his lucrative job, pairing end selling cars. Yet there was no way in which he could be seen earning a living and looking after his family after this date.

In the 25 months between the abduction and Zlof's arrest he had lived and spent much more than he could prove he had earned.

Even if he were credited with all the money he had won at casinos, as he claimed, and his living expenses were estimated at as low a level as reasonably possible, there was still a substantial gap in unexplained income.

The accused was found to have jointly responsible for abduction, mail and grievous bodily harm. Many accomplices did he have?

As far as one knows, the evidence is not the slightest evidence to indicate the existence of an accomplice or accomplices. It is merely hard to imagine DM21m blackmail operation being led out singlehandedly.

An operation of this size is very felt to be the work of a gang but this, Judge Zeller said, it was "even conceivable" that the committed the offence entirely on their own.

While he top felt the accused have used accomplices (but only if he said that "with a man" it was "even conceivable" that the committed the offence entirely on their own).

Rowwin Finkbeiner (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 28 June 1980)

The German Tribune

Hamburg, 3 August 1980
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EEC Middle East moves make no headway

The European Community's Middle East peace initiative is occasionally reported to have been seen on the international political horizon in much the same way as the Loch Ness monster is periodically sighted.

But a mid-June bid to resurface it at the Venice EEC summit foundered on US opposition.

Europe's Middle East Nettle is back in business but seems reluctant to surface fully before the US Presidential elections in early November.

Unlike the Loch Ness monster, however, which is free from time restrictions, the Common Market peace bid is

subject to certain conditions that are gradually threatening no longer to apply. There is an increasing consolidation of hostile viewpoints among the two main protagonists, Israelis and Arabs.

Very little leeway is left for a mediation bid by the Nine be it ever so one-sided and doomed to failure.

The Israelis have legislated the unity and indivisibility of Jerusalem and Premier Begin is seriously setting about transferring his seat of government to the eastern part of the city.

At the UN Arab extremists plan to resolve an Israeli withdrawal from occupied territory in a matter of months.

Given this situation, Europeans in general and Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his advisers in particular are fast coming to realise how limited their leeway is in reality.

They are coming to appreciate how unfulfillable expectations based on their

standing of the European position. There was no question of seriously considering the proposals made by Arab extremists.

This possibility was ruled out not only by the special relationship between Bonn and Israel but also by consideration for the United States and Egypt who would have regarded it as an obstacle in the path of the Camp David accords.

Bonn was obliged to perform a similar diplomatic tightrope walk during the visit by Arab League secretary-general Chadli Klibi.

On the one hand M. Klibi had to be reassured the Nine had taken a step in the right direction with their Middle East resolution at the Venice summit, albeit no more than half-heartedly.

On the other hand Herr Genscher had to extricate himself from any attempt by the Arab League to give him a bear hug.

M. Klibi initially proposed a year's end conference of EEC and Arab League Foreign Ministers. He ended up by accepting a meeting between M. Thom and a designated Arab Foreign Minister.

A full-scale meeting could prove embarrassing inasmuch as Palestine takes over as chairman of the Arab League in September.

Palestine being represented by the PLO, a full-scale gathering could end up with none other than Yasser Arafat in the chair. This is a test of their new Middle East policy the Nine could not afford to risk.

Most of the EEC countries have yet to go as far as France and recognise the PLO as the sole legitimate representation of the Palestinian people.

For the time being all the Nine can agree on is the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people.

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THE GERMAN TRIBUNE No. 953 will be dated 17 August 1980

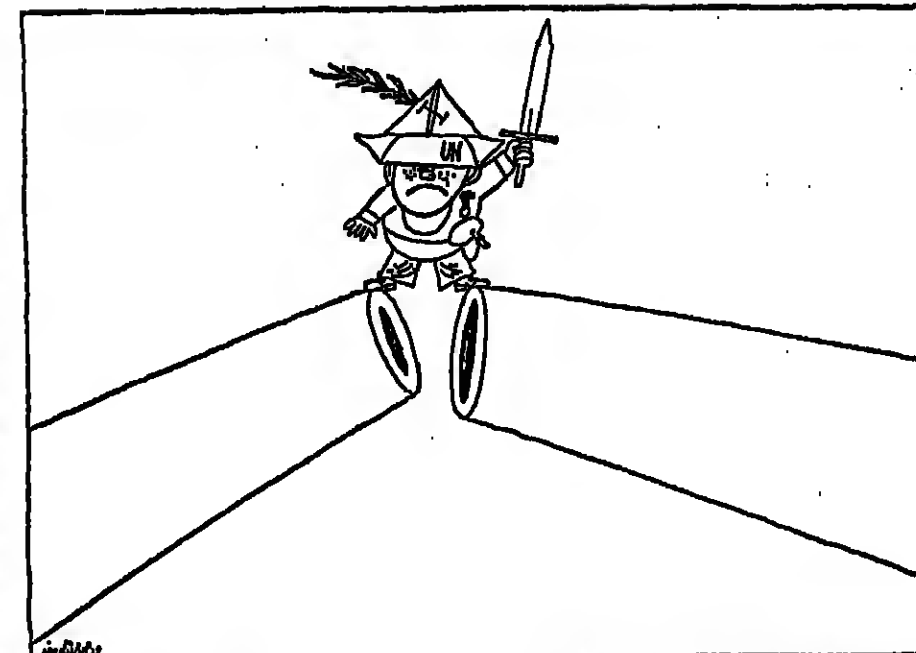
announcement of an EEC bid to solve Middle East problems are.

There was no way in which the Nine could table a UN resolution of their own couched in more moderate terms. It was sure to be rejected by the Arabs.

Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thom, was to tour Arab countries to sound out peace prospects in his capacity as chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers.

His visit, previously arranged, would be seriously handicapped by any such Common Market move. The Arab UN move, however, came as a surprise to the foreign Ministries of the Nine.

So M. Thom was left with little option but to call at the UN for under-



(Cartoon: Ironimus/Die Presse, Vienna)

Many Arabs will find this hesitation incomprehensible. Prior to the Venice summit the Nine planned to revise UN Resolution 242, on which Western policy is based.

It took the threat of a US veto to deter them. Yet at Venice they nonetheless ruled that the PLO must take part in talks, that unilateral changes in the status of Jerusalem must be rejected and that Israel must be called on to end its territorial occupation.

The EEC's inclination towards fine-sounding but hollow phrases has now come home to roost.

There is a world of difference between others and oneself sitting at the same conference table as the PLO, it seems.

Israel has annexed East Jerusalem de facto since the 1967 Six-Day War; it is now in the process of annexing it de jure.

As long as Mr Begin heads the Israeli government there will not even be progress on the so-called autonomy talks, let alone a return of occupied territories.

The Camp David process swayed by the United States and with it Western

Europe would long since have been declared a failure if President Sadat were then left with any option other than a return to the influence of the Russians and Arab extremists, which would spell his downfall.

So the Egyptian President, in common with the United States and Western Europe, is awaiting the outcome of the US Presidential elections.

They are also biding their time to see which gives up the ghost sooner: Mr Begin's heart or his ruling coalition.

The EEC's Middle East policy is shortsighted precisely because Mr Begin's days are numbered. It saddles his probable successor, Israeli Labour Party leader Shimon Peres, with unnecessary mortgages.

Mr Peres would be prepared to return the West Bank to Arab control but plans to negotiate with King Hussein, not with the PLO, on the subject.

Any such attempt ought not to be jeopardised in advance by one-sided declarations favouring the PLO. Israel still holds the key to a solution of the Middle East problem.

Dieter Schröder
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 25 July 1980)

Vienna troop cut talks mark time

The Vienna MBFR troop cut talks in Central Europe, now in summer recess, are entering their seventh year with no sign of a disarmament breakthrough.

The initial position of the Warsaw Pact states has changed inasmuch as Moscow has in practice departed from its original viewpoint that troop strengths were already balanced.

Current Soviet proposals are based on the assumption of East bloc manpower supremacy. They include Mr Brezhnev's latest suggestion, made after Herr Schmidt's visit to Moscow.

The Soviet leader proposed a withdrawal of 20,000 Red Army troops from Central Europe in return for a withdrawal of 13,000 men by the United States.

Last December Nato made a similar proposal subject to a withdrawal of 30,000 Soviet troops, but Moscow would now like to see parallel consideration of its unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks from the GDR.

This is certainly the case where America's counter-offer, the withdrawal of 1,000 nuclear warheads from Europe, is concerned.

The aim of the Vienna talks is to reduce troop strength on both sides in Central Europe to 700,000 men each.

This objective is hardly likely to be furthered by manoeuvres of this kind.

Serious difficulties also arise in connection with the data discussion. According to Nato figures the Warsaw Pact has 150,000 more men under arms in Central Europe than the Soviet Union is prepared to admit.

As long as there is no agreement on this point negotiations on another issue in which both Moscow and Bonn have shown interest are unlikely to make headway.

It is the proposition that no one country in Central Europe should account for more than 50 per cent of combined troop strength in its respective pact.

Sceptics warn that the Soviet Union would in this way gain a say in the Bundeswehr's manpower strength. Bonn sees the proposal as a means of ensuring the collective character of the Western alliance in Central Europe in future.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 25 July 1980)

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PERSONALITIES

Nobel laureate Heinrich Böll wins libel appeal against TV commentator

Nobel laureate Heinrich Böll has won his Constitutional Court case against TV commentator Otto Freilich von Sass, who works under the pseudonym Matthias Walden.

After the assassination in November 1974 of Berlin Judge Günter von Drenckmann, Matthias Walden in a TV commentary accused Böll of having prepared the ground for violence. In doing so, he misquoted him.

An appeal ruling which upheld Walden's case has now been overruled by the Constitutional Court on the grounds that it violates the rights of the individual.

In his televised commentary, Walden had said: "The ground has been prepared for violence through the evil of sympathy with the terrorists."

"Highly reputed publishers have long been flooding the market with revolutionary books. Heinrich Böll has called our democratic state, against which this violence is directed, a rubbish heap."

"He said all he saw was the remnants of decaying power which were now being defended with dogged rage. He accused the state of persecuting the terrorists in a merciless hunt."

Herr Böll sued Walden, demanding DM100,000 in damages. He was only partially successful with his suit in a lower court. The Federal Court of Appeal upheld Walden's motion.

This court held that, though Böll had not been correctly quoted, he had to put up with his writings or verbal statements being quoted in a way the average reader would understand them.

In other words, if a quotation is changed in a manner that corresponds to the interpretation of an average reader, listener or viewer, it is legally deemed to be correct even if it has been falsified.

This ruling, which met with considerable criticism at the time, has now been upset by the Constitutional Court as being in violation of the Constitution.

The Constitutional Court justices said that no-one need put up with having statements attributed to him which he never made.

Though, the justices ruled, journalists enjoy a considerable freedom in their work, when attacking a person and quoting the person under attack to substantiate an allegation the quota must be correct.

CDU/CSU

Continued from page 3

reforms its aim was to underline its position on law and order.

The CDU/CSU's approach on political asylum was unmistakable. True, the CDU/CSU-ruled *Länder* approved the Bill, but in the two-hour debate, the longest in the history of the Bundestag, the Bonn government was clearly in the dock.

The CDU/CSU accused it of hot realising in time the magnitude of the problem, of playing it down as it began to emerge and finally of taking measures which simply could not cope.

Herr Späth was asked if he intended to make political asylum an election issue. "I don't need to," he said, "it already is one."

Hermann Rudolph
(Die Zeit, 23 July 1980)

If it is not, the reader or listener must clearly be told that the view expressed is the personal interpretation of the commentator.

A quote, the Court held, is a particularly keen weapon in the conflict of opinions because the person under attack is thus being made to testify against himself.

Walden, the justices said, had publicly denigrated Böll and badly besmirched his honour by saying he had prepared the ground for violence.

The case has been returned to the Court of Appeal for a ruling that will take these constitutional principles into account.

In the second ruling, the First Panel of the Constitutional Court dealt with the case of Baden-Württemberg SPD Chairman Erhard Eppler v. the CDU. The Court ruled against Eppler.

During the 1976 election campaign for the Baden-Württemberg state assembly the CDU circulated a "model speech" for its campaigners which stated, among other things, that SPD ideas were clearly socialist.

To substantiate this, the model speech went on: "The ultimate aim, as stated by Eppler and Steffen, is to test the breaking strength of business."

Eppler held that this besmirched his honour, saying he had never made such a statement. He sued the CDU.

The lower court made an all-out effort to clarify whether Eppler had made such a statement or not. The testimony of witnesses was either conflicting or they said they could not remember.

Eppler lost the case and took the matter to the Constitutional Court, where he lost again.

The Constitutional Court justices held that there was nothing dishonouring in demanding that the breaking strength of business be tested and hence there was no defamation.

Even so, the justices held, Herr Eppler would have been entitled to damages had he been able to prove that he had never made such a statement. Nobody has the right to attribute to anyone else a statement he never made.

But he was unable to prove that he did not make the statement although it was reasonable enough to ask of him to do so.

The third ruling involved a legal dispute between two journalists and an artist.

During a public discussion in Frankfurt in 1974, a sculptor who is also a professor said in a lecture that the art critics among journalists no longer expressed their own opinions but that they wrote what they were told to write. They thus deceived the reader.

A woman journalist subsequently said on radio that the professor's statement resulted from the fact that he has remained unknown as an artist and that this rankled with him. His hate-filled tirades, she said, created a pogrom mood.

Another radio journalist told his listeners that the professor had proved himself to be "a dialectical garden gnome" in the discussion.

All the frustrated artist still needed to say, said the journalist, was that art was "Jewish-dominated."

The lower court ruled against the journalists and awarded the artist damages

for defamation of character. This ruling has now been reversed by the Constitutional Court and referred to the lower court.

The journalists, the justices ruled, had only reacted to particularly sharp statements. They did not intend to defame the artist personally.

Anyone who publicly criticises another person or an occupational group must put up with polemical reaction. The constitutionally guaranteed freedom of opinion even permits small exaggerations in such cases.

Ulf Stuberger
(Kleiner Nachrichten, 19 July 1980)

Shadow Chancellor Strauss raps election campaign opponents

Nothing but rabble-rousing was how Franz Josef Strauss recently characterised the campaign against him.

The conservative Shadow Chancellor who — after a short truce — again seems to prefer the more rough and jerking campaign style now responds with increasing bitterness to attacks on him.

While the coalition parties, for psychological reasons, desire more and more from personally attacking Herr Strauss other groupings which are certain not to be represented in the new Bundestag act in exactly the opposite manner.

The campaign slogan "Stop Strauss" serves as a receptacle for a wide variety of groupings which have only one thing in common, to prevent the CSU leader from becoming the new Chancellor.

Certain aspects of the anti-Strauss campaign are likely to keep the courts



Franz Josef Strauss

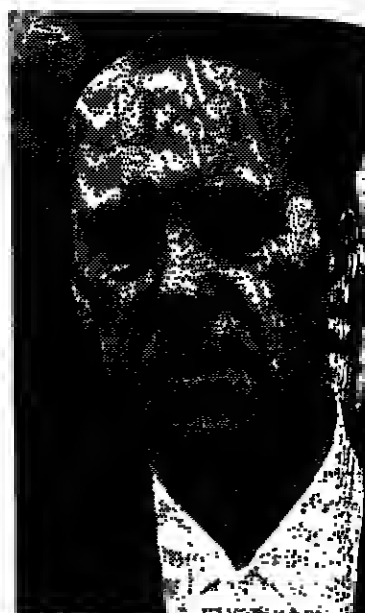
(Photo: Sven Simon)

busy even beyond the 5 October general election. They will have to weigh the personal rights of Strauss against the constitutionally guaranteed freedom of opinion.

A Munich case involving a complaint against the labelling of Strauss as a "CSU rowdy" has been in progress for the past four years because of the difficulty in weighing these two rights.

A lower court has imposed a fine on the person who coined the label, a member of the German Communist Party who still hopes to win his case on appeal.

A Stuttgart bookstore owner who put a poster in his window saying "Anyone Who Votes For Strauss Votes For Reaction, Fascism and War won his case."



Heinrich Böll

(Photo: Sipa)

DEFENCE

Bundesmarine is to redress Nato's naval balance

West German shipyards are now entitled to build all categories of warship, the Western European Union has ruled. The WEU Council lifted post-war restrictions after an application by Bonn. The limits were 3,000 tons for surface vessels and 1,800 tons for submarines.

With a full head of steam the paddle steamer corvette *Danzig* comes in on the North African coast, flying the Prussian ensign.

Its 681b cannon bombard Tres Forcas, Morocco, and Prussian soldiers stand by for landing. The year is 1857.

Prince Adelbert of Prussia commanded this mission to punish Rif pirates, boxing for the first time the long arm of the new Prussian Navy.

It had just been reconstituted from the vestiges of the first Reich Navy, set up in 1848 and disbanded in 1852.

The Austrian Navy had now been joined by a Prussian counterpart on the seven seas, or at least some of them, but British and French naval pundits can have had no more than a premonition of what was to come.

Even so, the traditional maritime powers were worried upstart Prussia might now want to establish an ocean-going navy befitting a country that already boasted the largest and most powerful land army in Europe.

The problem with which Western naval pundits are currently concerned is altogether different. The West German

Navy's operational area is to be extended.

A naval upstart much feared by the traditional maritime powers in Dreadnought days has now been requested to extend its operational area a second time to beyond the 61st parallel and into Arctic waters.

Originally the Bundesmarine, set up in 1955, was intended to operate in coastal waters only. Its mission was to defend the Baltic approaches.

Then, in the 60s, Nato ordered Bundesmarine units to patrol the North Sea.

The latest development, now the US Navy is being reinforced in the Indian Ocean, is that the Bundesmarine is to show the Nato flag in Arctic waters as a challenge to Soviet naval supremacy.

The call for German naval units to redress the balance is something new in European history. Until 1945 the German Navy was viewed with utmost scepticism.

The first Reich Navy of 1848 was a symbol of Germany's desire for unity. It was run by the Reich rather than any specific German ruler and it flew a black, red and gold ensign.

It was a defensive navy, designed to do no more than defend coastal waters, but was disbanded in 1852 because German rulers were not sufficiently interested to continue funding it.

Then came the Prussian Navy, followed by the purely defensive fleet of the

North German

Confederation,

which lasted from 1867 to 1871. After the defeat of France in the Franco-Prussian War and the establishment of

Bismarck's Reich in 1871 the Imperial Navy came into being. With Albrecht von Stosch as its first commander-in-chief it too was officially allotted

a purely defensive role, but 13 vessels backed the German colonial drive in Africa and Asia in the 1880s.

Kaiser Wilhelm II, who ascended the Imperial throne in

1888, was a keen advocate of German naval power. He promptly set about building up an ocean-going navy with powerful line squadrons.

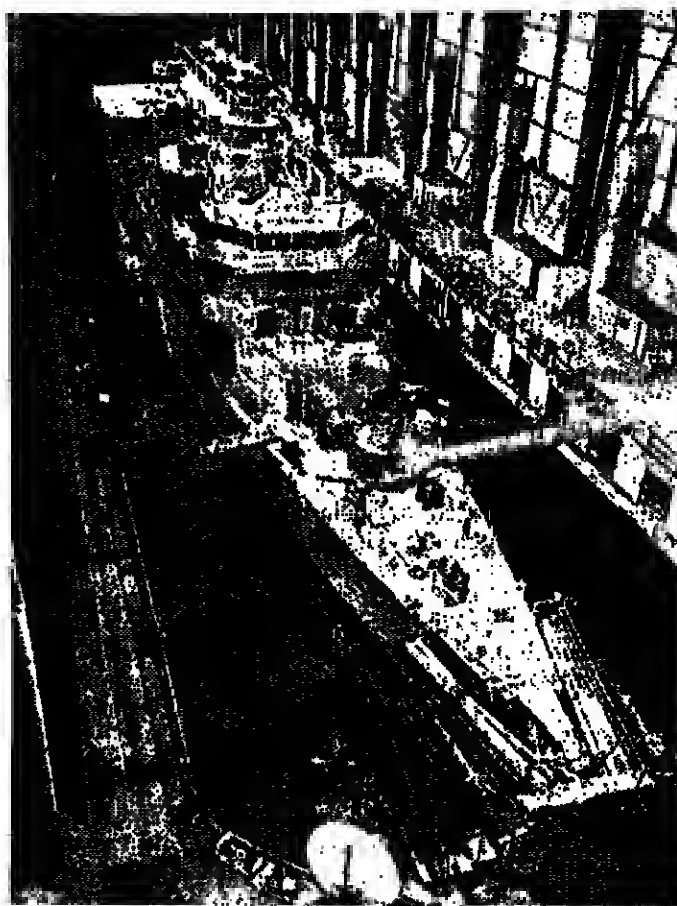
He was ably seconded by his state secretary in the Reich Naval Office, later to become Grand-Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz, who made good use of four Navy Acts and a well-oiled propaganda machine.

His leitmotiv was the concept of the *Risikoflotte*, or risk navy, by which was meant a navy built up to serve as a deterrent to the British.

The British Empire, it was argued, based its claim to supremacy on naval superiority. This was to be challenged by a powerful *Risikoflotte*.

Tirpitz envisaged his navy as making Britain think twice before running the risk of an attack on Germany.

Germany built up the second-largest navy in the world. It was arguably the



Bundesmarine 122 class frigate under construction in Bremen

(Photo: Bremer Vulkan)

Shipbuilding ban lifted

The Council of Ministers of the Western European Union (WEU) has lifted the tonnage limit on the construction of German warships in force since 1954.

The Bonn government's aim in applying to have the ban lifted was to stop discrimination against West German shipyards in the military sphere.

They can now accept orders from abroad just like their foreign competitors. They also have a free hand to go ahead with technological development.

The Economic Affairs Ministry says that given the problems of West German shipbuilding this does not mean a major step forward.

However, other Nato countries may now order warships from West German shipbuilders. There is also a good chance of orders from neutral countries, subject to approval of deliveries to certain regions.

Up to now the Bonn government has been relatively generous in this respect, as warships can hardly be used by authoritarian regimes to suppress democratic freedom movements.

The West German navy does not need larger warships. The Defence Ministry says that in the North and Baltic Seas the navy needs 500-ton submarines.

Its destroyers are 4,800-tonners, its frigates 3,600-tonners and the training ship *Deutschland* a 5,400-tonner, all built with special permission to exceed WEU limits.

The WEU was founded shortly after the end of the Second World War. Initially, former axis powers Germany and Italy were not admitted.

Chancellor Adenauer then offered to renounce the production of atomic, biological and chemical weapons, larger warships, strategic missiles and bombers.

He made this move to placate the resentment of Germany's former enemies, France in particular.

Dieter von Kötig

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 23 July 1980)

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Continued on page 7

■ EXPORTS

German industrial investors in Iran hope nationalisation will not be the last word

Only a year ago the revolutionary government in Tehran issued the fears of foreign investors, telling radical fundamentalists to keep a cool head:

"If we break our contracts now it will not be the foreigners but we who will suffer."

And, indeed, Iranians would be much harder hit than foreigners should the revolutionary nationalise German and other foreign pharmaceutical companies in Iran.

Should this happen they would have to roll their own pills. German pharmaceutical manufacturers would lose all interest in Iranian involvement, the more so as Iran has never exactly been an El Dorado for them.

In fact, "conditions weren't all that rosy under the Shah either," says Wolfgang von Gropper of Boehringer Mannheim, who with Chemie Grünenthal and Rhône-Poulenc of Paris operate Tehran-Chemie AG.

The deposed Shah in his day imposed heavy restrictions on the foreign-owned pharmaceutical industry in Iran, dictating profit margins.

Above all, he instructed it to import as little as possible in producing the pharmaceuticals the country needed. Said the Shah: "Aspirin we can make ourselves."

This was easily said as long as the German parent companies looked after their Iranian subsidiaries. Iranians could rely on German know-how, especially since their Iranian subsidiaries remained unhampered by the restrictions.

Their motto then was the same as today and can be summed up in the words of Friedrich Gottschalk of Bayer Chemicals who said: "You don't easily give up a market, even if it doesn't produce any profit."

Parent companies can cope with losses by their subsidiaries, at least for a while.

Despite the Shah's autarchy drive, Iranian pharmaceutical firms were anything but independent of imports. Eighty-five per cent of raw materials were imported and the German companies that supplied the goods made a handsome profit.

The determination with which German companies in Iran hung on was worth while, even in post-revolutionary Iran.

One of the more curious aspects of the Islamic revolution is that it led to improved profits for German pharmaceutical companies in Iran.

Helmut Kathe of the West German Pharmaceutical Industry Federation even speaks of "enormously increased profits."

One of the more important German companies in Iran hiked its output in the first six months of this year against the same period in 1979 by as much as 70 per cent.

Boehringer Mannheim, for instance, increased its production in the first revolution year (1979) against the last Shah year (1978) by 10 per cent.

In the first half of this year, output rose by 30 per cent against the same period last year.

These production figures baffle the reason given by the Iranians for their action against foreign pharmaceutical companies.

They alleged they had failed to keep up production, thus endangering the nation's supplies.

What might have happened is that the Iranian action has now actually caused a supply crisis.

Stockpiles of raw materials are still full but will be exhausted in two months unless more is imported. In fact, some companies only have two weeks' worth of stocks.

It remains to be seen whether German companies will cut off the supply. This will largely depend on developments. So far, the industry has hesitated to respond with counter-measures.

There is a good reason. Although German managers had to hand over their desks to Islamic commissioners a couple of weeks ago, no-one really knows what the Iranians are after.

Discussions that would have clarified the issue have been postponed time and again. And the Iranian authorities deny reports in the German press that the foreign companies have been expropriated.

Officially, Tehran only speaks of nationalisation. But Helmut Kathe says this is nothing but semantics since the net result is simply and plainly expropriation by whatever name it goes.

As things stand, says Herr Kathe, losses will be borne by the German owners and profits asked in by the Iranian government.

Not all have been treated this way. Bayer and Hoechst have not had their accounts blocked and their storerooms sealed, and while Boehringer's store-

rooms are accessible the bank account is frozen.

Some former German managers have been barred from their offices while others act as advisers.

Though nobody really knows what is going on it is clear to everybody that expropriation is permissible under Iranian law, as it is under German legislation. In fact, this has been laid down in the German-Iranian agreement on the protection of investments.

But the agreement stipulates that expropriation is only permissible if it serves the community, and then only against compensation.

While the first stipulation is wide open to interpretation, the second is clear and to the point. The term expropriation has also been clarified in a rider to the agreement.

"Expropriation is the seizure of the invested capital or any restriction in its use through government measures and on a scale deemed tantamount to expropriation."

There can be no arguing the fact that the German companies have been restricted in the use of their capital. But German companies have never been quick to file lawsuits.

A wait-and-see attitude has paid off for German investors ever since 1952 when German capital and know-how started going abroad.

Investors weathered the socialist Alende period in Chile as they weathered the teething troubles of Portugal's young democracy.

The Bonn Finance Ministry provides

guarantees to protect German investments in the Third World from political and economic risk.

But the volume of these guarantees is much smaller than those for exports. While the overall export guarantees stood at DM11.2bn at the end of last year, investment guarantees amounted to DM3.5bn only.

Of the DM540m invested in Iran, one-third is guaranteed by the Finance Ministry should things turn really sour. German pharmaceutical companies now threatened by the Iranian measures stand to lose about DM100m, of which only a small portion is covered by capital investment guarantees.

But even those companies which have no safe enough ground and would lose the insurance premiums for which the state-operated insurance company has so far earned a packet will have to write off the whole of their investment even if Iran actually expropriates them.

They can claim compensation from the German-Iranian agreement and the protection of investments, but this is government must support them against Iran.

But whether it will do so or not is a question of political expediency. In any event this would hardly be a reason for environmental reasons. Iranian oil shipments will be resumed some later date.

Should Bonn decide to file a lawsuit, this would have to be done in the international court of arbitration under the Geneva Convention. But this would mean negotiations between the two countries produced results.

But whether Iran would abide by the decision is another question. It should a lawsuit prove unavailing, it will remain other possibilities of compensation.

The companies concerned could sue a German court ruling to force Iranian assets in West Germany.

Continued on page 1

Free trade with Japan in jeopardy

this development that some particularly hard-hit EEC member-states and industries are clamouring for protectionist measures.

In June representatives of Europe's car makers pressed EEC Commissioner Etienne Davignon for protective measures in the form of quotas for the import of Japanese automobiles, as already practised by Italy.

But EEC Foreign Affairs Commissioner Wilhelm Haferkamp rightly said that closing the European markets to better and cheaper products was the wrong way to boost Europe's falling competitiveness on world markets.

The response to the Japanese challenge, he says, can only be to catch up with and learn from the Japanese as they once learned from us.

The EEC Commission has emphatically appealed to industrialists and exporters to pay more attention to the Japanese market.

In the long run, it cannot be enough to use Japanese trade restrictions as an excuse for lack of imagination and export efforts.

A comparison of the number of Japanese businessmen in Europe, with that of European businessmen in Japan shows where the problem lies.

But the EEC Commission is not blameless inasmuch as it took too long to issue its first "programme" for the promotion of better familiarity with the Japanese market.

Herr Haferkamp, who recently presented the Community at the time Premier Ohira, used this opportunity to discuss EEC-Japanese trade problems.

He pointed to the disproportionate administrative trade barriers that exist between Japan and the Community, resulting from an excessively slow Japanese sales strategy on European markets.

He begged his hosts' understanding for the fact that existing European trade barriers for Japanese products cannot be moved from one day to the next but some industries would find themselves in dire straits if this were done.

The result of the talks in Bonn has been summed up by the EEC as no better understanding shown by Japanese investments in that country.

Meanwhile, the Nine are trying to work out a common strategy towards Japan. To start with this calls for a change of the various national attitudes which is likely to take two to four years. Yet the decision on easing trade relations between Europe and Japan has been taken within the next few months.

The two will have to decide whether they want to switch from competition to competition and mutual understanding and cooperation, especially in the Third World.

Jan van Lier

COPIED

ENERGY

Only a partial answer is blowing in the wind



Scale model of Growian wind generator

only 2.5 per cent of the solar energy that reaches the earth is converted into kinetic energy in the form of wind. amounts to 38,380 billion kilowatt hours a year, or very little by nature's standards.

The solar energy used to evaporate water on earth amounts to an annual 420,000 billion kwh. The wind thus has a minor role in earth's energy which the state-operated insurance company has so far earned a packet will have to write off the whole of their investment even if Iran actually expropriates them.

Wind is an exchange of air masses and to the industrialised world.

At present it would seem feasible to harness this wind to any great extent. In any event this would hardly be a reason for environmental reasons.

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This is because while there is always wind somewhere in the world, it blows only for some of the time in any given area.

Berlin or Kiel, for instance, would need four times the installed capacity of wind power stations. Frankfurt would need fivefold capacity and Munich about nine.

Hamburg, favourably located, would have to cover its entire area with wind power stations to meet requirements and it is more than doubtful whether environmentalists would put up with this.

New studies on the cost of electricity generated by major wind-operated power stations base their figures on the assumption of 3,300 hours of adequate wind a year, or 38 per cent.

This can only be achieved in very few places in the country, and even assuming this favourable figure, generating costs would be between 18 and 19.5 pfennigs per kwh.

Coal-generated electricity will cost 18 pfennigs per kwh in 1985. This cost would fall if generating capacities were fully utilised.

It is generally assumed that construction and operating costs of wind power stations can be reduced from DM5,740 to DM4,800 per kilowatt given assembly-line production.

The German Growian I station with its 3,000 kw installed output cost DM10,000 per kilowatt and is thus totally uncompetitive.

Since wind-operated power stations cannot guarantee a secure electricity supply, standby stations would have to be built, and their cost would have to be added to the generating cost of the wind stations.

Assuming standby stations to be coal-operated, generating costs of wind-operated stations would be between 24 and 24.6 pfennigs per kwh.

Small wind-operated stations are also likely to generate at 19.5 pfennigs. But since this figure is based on inadequate data it could well be somewhat too optimistic.

Where soft technology is concerned there is also the considerable cost of storage batteries which are more expensive than the generating plant itself.

Bundesmarine

Continued from page 5

ships and an aircraft carrier that was never completed.

In the Second World War the Kriegsmarine, which in no way compared with the German Navy at the outbreak of World War I, was sent to its ruin by the Third Reich.

The Bundesmarine, set up in 1955, voluntarily limited its role to the mission accepted by the Bonn Bundestag. It has always been the smallest of the three services in the Bundeswehr, but it has steadily gained in importance.

The latest plans to extend its operational area to Arctic waters are fully endorsed by Germany's NATO allies.

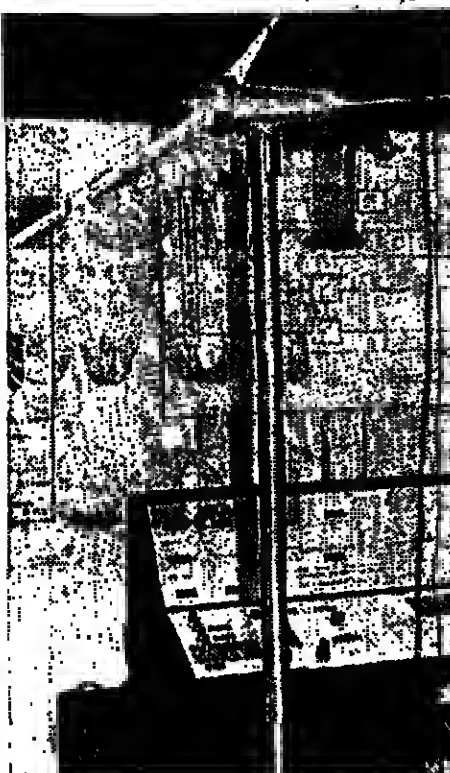
There are no plans to reinforce the Bundesmarine at present, the Defence Ministry says. But the number of 122 Class frigates to be built may possibly be increased from six to eight.

"But a decision on this issue will not be necessary until 1982 at the earliest," says Defence Minister Hans Apel.

"We form part of an alliance alongside the major maritime powers," says Captain Kurt Fischer, Bundeswehr spokesman. "Our current role is unique in history."

Martin S. Lambeck

(Hamburg Abendblatt, 16 July 1980)



Scale model of Growian wind generator

(Photo: dpa)

Batteries used to make up the shortfall resulting from a 10-hour calm add to the cost at the rate of 50 pfennigs per kwh. As a result, total kwh costs would be 69.5 pfennigs, six times the cost of coal and nuclear power.

But ten hours of calm is a low figure and applies only to coastal areas where the average is between 7 and 10 hours. Inland a calm can last between 16 and 30 hours, requiring more stored energy and thus adding to the generating cost.

The commercial feasibility of wind energy is therefore anything but rosy. It could only come into wide use given government subsidies — hardly an ideal solution considering that the taxpayer would have to foot the bill.

Let us assume that we actually make use of the 30,000 suitable square kilometres in West Germany (12 per cent of total surface area). In that case we could expect to generate an annual 42bn kwh.

Another 9bn kwh a year would be generated if the nation's 914,000 farms were to derive their energy from small wind-operated generators and the batteries to go with them.

While these 9bn kwh are the projected agricultural requirements in the year 2030, households in one- and two-family homes will require 44bn kwh.

Another 29bn will be needed by those living in larger complexes. These requirements cannot be met by wind-generated electricity.

Apart from financial considerations there is also the fact that these wind-operated generators make considerable and very unpleasant noise.

Though the rotors of large generators turn relatively slowly, they are so long that their tips reach high speeds: 230 mph at the American 2,000-kw station in Boone, NC, and 285 mph at the German 5,000-kw Growian II.

The US wind power station cannot generate electricity outside normal working hours because noise is such that thousands of people complained their croakery rattled when it was in operation even though they lived miles away.

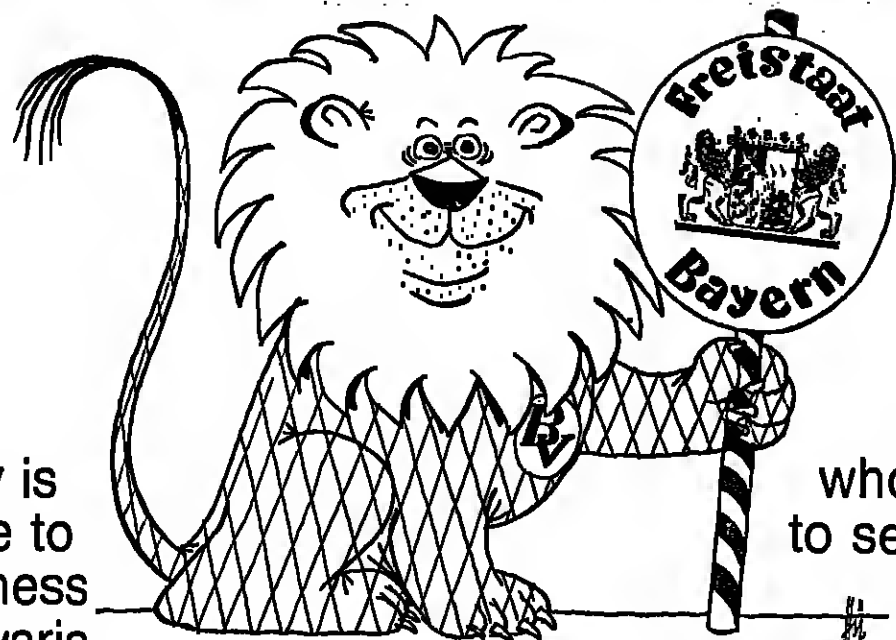
Efforts to eliminate the noise have failed. In fact, there is some doubt whether this is technically possible.

This means that citizens' initiatives could effectively stop the construction of such stations by invoking the Noise Abatement Act. This considerably restricts the practical potential of wind-generated power.

Walter Beyer

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 19 July 1980)

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TECHNOLOGY

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Indeed don't ask Karichen. He will
ask you where you want to go and then
tell you what number to dial for the in-
formation required.

Come to think of it, his name may be
Karichen but the voice the computer
uses is that of a Helmut - Helmut
Mangold, head of AEG-Telefunken sys-
tems development in Ulm, Bavaria.

Words spoken by Mangold are stored
digitally on a magnetic disc. The com-
puter retrieves the ones it needs. The
telephone from which the call is made
functions as terminal, so the information
has to be relayed acoustically.

Of late several major computer man-
ufacturers, including AEG-Telefunken,
Siemens and IBM, have launched com-
puters that can not only speak but also
hear what they are told.

Texas Instruments have applied for
patents for what the company claims is
the first-ever integrated microcircuit that
is a complete electronic imitation of the
human speech organs.

Philips have introduced a computer
that can recognise people by their voices
and only grants those for whom it has
been given the go-ahead access.

The inventor of this particular system

has since left Philips and is working on
methods of speech identification for the
Bundeskriminalamt, or Federal CID, in
Wiesbaden.

AEG-Telefunken have a computer
system at the ready for use by quality
control engineers who need only to
speak their findings to a microphone;
the computer minutes and stores them.

The idea behind all these innovations
is to make computers easier to use. No
special training should be needed to
handle them.

Programming systems development at
IBM is a step in the same direction,
with the computer guiding operators in
devising new programmes.

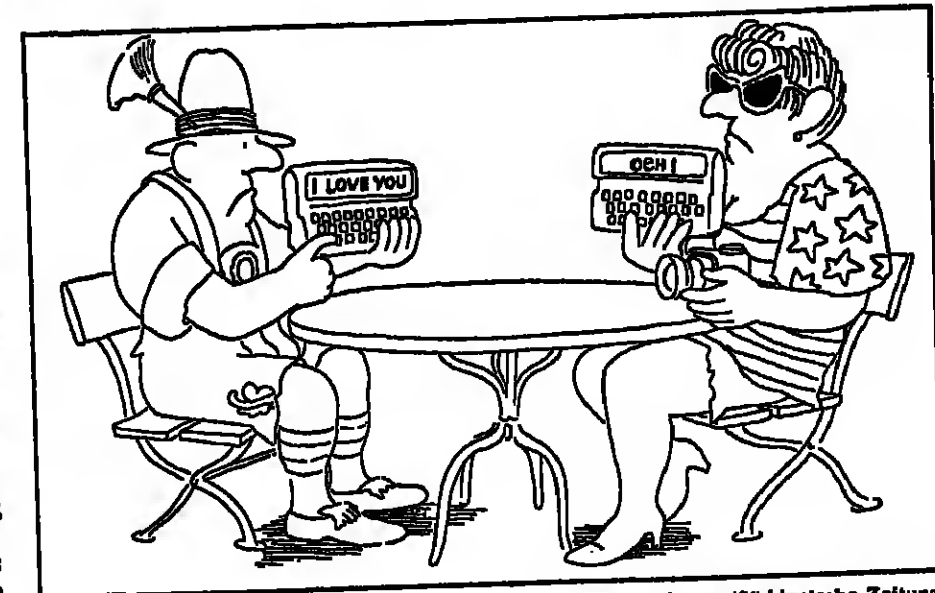
The aim of such bids is computer sys-
tems on a black box basis that do what
the user wants without him needing to
know what is going on inside the
device.

Message services such as Karichen's
can make do with a relatively small vo-
cabulary and rely on texts that are most-
ly similar and constantly recur.

Digital storage of words or parts of
words is well suited in such cases, al-
though substantial storage space is need-
ed, says 50 to 60 kilobits per second of
codified speech.

Other processes are needed to carry
out more comprehensive tasks, such as
translation of any given text into an-
other language.

These other processes are based on



(Cartoon: Lmger/Süddeutsche Zeitung)

the physiological procedure of speech.
Individual words or sentences are no
longer stored for reproduction when the
need arises; control signals for electronic
speech are given instead.

Speech entails impulse-like air gusts
in the vocal chords that are fashioned
into the speech signal proper as they
make their way through throat, nose and
mouth.

The electronic mock-up fashions elec-
trical impulses in an impulse generator
that are converted into speech signals by
a controlled digital filter.

That, in principle, is how the speech
synthesiser works. It is a complex form
of speech reproduction that entails
three-stage signal processing.

At the linguistic, phonetical stage a
written text is converted into a phoneti-
cal description corresponding to what
the human being needs to read the text
naturally and comprehensibly.

At the next stage of processing the
phonetical text is converted into control
signals for the speech synthesiser, while
at the third and final stage the speech
synthesiser is used to transform the con-
trol signal sequence into comprehensible
speech signals.

Reasonable working models of speech
synthesisers already exist. The only dif-
ficulty is the drafting of a system of rules
for converting written texts into pho-
netical form.

In German, as in French, Spanish and
many other languages, the spelling cor-
responds fairly accurately to how words
are actually spoken.

But work is rendered arduous and dif-
ficult by words that sound identical or
similar but are written differently or by
combinations of letters that can be pro-
nounced in different ways.

The diphthong "ai" (pronounced "eye")
can, for instance, in German be spelt ai,
ei, ay or ey, whereas the letters "sch"
(normally thought of as being pro-
nounced "sh") are pronounced differ-
ently in the words täuschen, Häuschen
and Werkschör respectively.

What is more, there are difficulties in
correctly controlling speech rhythm, in-
tonation and word melody.

Subdivision of words into roots, pre-
fixes and suffixes is somewhat less prob-
lematic. In täuschen the root täusch
is clearly distinguished.

Haus is less obviously the root of
Häuschen, but chen is known to be a
diminutive syllable, while the root vowel
is known to umlaut (in this case from
au to äu) wherever possible.

With the aid of speech rules such as
these an efficient microprocessor can
work out without delay the control sig-
nals required for the speech synthesiser.

As a result computers are enabled to
relay texts of all kinds acoustically, there
being a variety of technical solutions to

problems of "listening" just as there is
to problems of "speaking."

They extend from simple classifica-
tion of individually spoken words to
recognition of continuous speech.

Difficulties are presented by the vari-
ous peculiarities of individual voices and
speech patterns, not to mention the pos-
sible background noise.

The only technique that is truly feasi-
ble as yet entails recognition of indivi-
dual words of command spoken by a
specific speaker.

The speaker has to have spoken the
individual command words to the com-
puter for memorisation. In this way
computers can at present clearly distin-
guish about 50 words.

Where larger vocabularies are con-
cerned the words have to be chosen care-
fully to ensure reasonable certainty of
recognition by the computer.

Since speech recognition systems
must be able to "understand" different
speakers and vocabularies (and not just a
single speaker and a specific vocabulary)
they must first be familiarised with both.

So they must invariably be adapted to
individual requirements if they are to
classify and distinguish what is required
of them.

An extra difficulty is that a single
speaker's voice can change so much in a
matter of days that readjustment proves
necessary. But there appears to be a so-
lution to this particular teaser.

Herr Mangold says AEG-Telefunken
have systems capable of automatic and
continuous readjustment.

Computers can already be taught to
distinguish individually spoken com-
mand words, taken in isolation, with a
degree of accuracy that is frequently su-
perior to that of human beings.

But they are still much inferior to the
human ear in distinguishing continuous
speech. On this point research is still in
its early days.

In a complete spoken exchange with a
computer the dialogue is simplified
somewhat by the need to abide by cer-
tain rules of the game necessitated by
the computer's fairly rigid programme
structure.

So it is advisable to allow the com-
puter to control the conversation and
guide the user towards his target in a
manner comparable with the Bundes-
post's viewdata question and answer ar-
rangement.

But a spoken exchange with the com-
puter holds forth extremely exciting
prospects of improved cross-questioning
and queries.

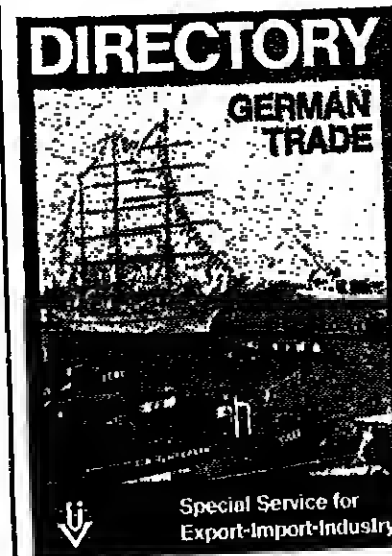
Yet it will be some time before the
final objective, a completely free dia-
logue with the computer, is achieved.

Walter Baler
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 22 July 1980)

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THE ARTS

Images of Mankind in West Berlin

The New National Gallery in Berlin is now holding an exhibition of portraits and busts entitled Images of Mankind in Western Art.

Fourteen Western countries, mainly France and Italy, have loaned 196 works for the exhibition. The rest come from the collection of the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation.

The exhibition is being held to mark the foundation 150 years ago, on 3 August 1830 of the Altes Museum on the Spree Island in Berlin near the Royal Palace.

Behind this building, designed by Carl Friedrich Schinkel, the Neues Museum was built between 1843 and 1855.

In 1867 work began on the National Gallery, built in the style of a Greek temple. It was designed by August Stüler, a pupil of Schinkel. The famous island of museums came into being.

From 1965 to 1968 Ludwig Mies van der Rohe built the New National Gallery on the south side of the Tiergarten. And now the museum in the Tiergarten, designed by Rolf Gutbrod, are being built.

A century and a half ago their "spiritual father" Wilhelm von Humboldt described their purpose thus: "The encouragement of art, the dissemination of it, and the preservation of the enjoyment of art."

Today's museum builders go several steps further than Humboldt, saying that the purpose of the museums is to provide "an evaluation of these cultural possessions in the interests of the general public, science and scholarship and of cultural exchange between nations."

The huge sesquicentenary exhibition at the New National Gallery therefore has very high standards to live up to.

But Stephan Waetzold, director of West Berlin museums, readily admits that not even such a major exhibition as this can come anywhere near to exhausting the subject.

Indeed, far from being exhaustive, the pictures were intended to pose questions about art and about the history of portraiture.

It is self-evident that in the past portraiture concentrated on presenting images of the well-to-do classes. The work on display here ranges from indi-



Individual portraits to group and family portraits, images of classes and rulers.

Finally, existential situations are also depicted — love, death, social reality, and utopia, repression and resistance. The exhibition is divided into nine sections.

The first section is devoted to classical art and entitled: Individual and Ideal. The Images of Pericles and of Aristotle illustrate two diametrically opposed conceptions of representation in antiquity.

The Ptolemaic image is the exemplary embodiment of male maturity, beauty and dignity; the image of Aristotle from the late 4th century BC is that of an individual and here it is the distinguishing characteristics of that individual which count.

There was a strong emphasis on individualism in republican Rome which was then displaced by the ideal of timelessness under the emperors, as the busts of Augustus prove.

Then comes a section on Images between Antiquity and the Middle Ages — from the 4th to the 6th century. Here the portraits are comparatively uniform and stereotyped: the god-emperor becomes the emperor by the grace of God.

It is noteworthy that many of the subjects are looking heavenwards. Perhaps the most striking example of this is the roundish head of the empress Ariadne (491 to 515) — a loan from Rome.

Without the help of Cologne museums the section on Portraits in the Middle Ages would have been small indeed.

Here we see portraits of rulers, portraits of the dead and of founders, including the priceless bronze statues of Philip the Good and Margaret of Sicily (about 1476), four masters of the Cologne Cathedral building team (about 1445), madonnas, pictures of the taking down from the cross, grave designs.

In the Middle Ages individuals could only usually be portrayed when they had a certain function in God's plan of salvation.

It is not until the 15th century and

the portraits of great patrons of the arts that the renaissance of the autonomous portrait occurs. Here the individual insists on his rights, freeing himself from religious conditions. Reynolds' portrait of Warren Hastings and Lanauville's portrait of the parvenu Barrère de Vieuzac show attitudes of power between 1760 and 1790. Double portraits of husbands and wives take up considerable space at the exhibition; Rembrandt's narrative portrait of the Menonites preacher Anso and his wife (1641) and Manet's in the Winter Garden of 1879: grand bourgeois elegance instead of God-trusting inwardness.

Another highlight of the exhibition is the section on The Image of the Ruler and the State Portrait, ranging from the portrait of the absolutist Medici Duke Cosimo I (1545) to probably the most brilliant baroque painting of a ruler, Rigaud's portrait of Louis XV in full regalia.

Then comes a large section consisting solely of portraits on The Life of the Classes. Then comes a section on Repression, Resistance, Utopia: subjects which have only become worthy of portrayal in the past 150 years.

Here we find works by Turner, Daubigny, Rodin, Callot, Goya, Dix, Kollwitz, Beckmann, Grosz, Picasso and Siquero.

The Images of Death are preceded by a few Metaphors of Sensuality: Caravaggio's Love the Victor (1602), as ambivalent as it is deep, Courbet's Sleep (1866) and finally Ispouste's Femme en Balu (1966), then woman as a mere object of desire in the work of Bellmer or Lindner.

Then the section on Images of Death: Paul Cézanne's death's heads as symbols of transitoriness, Lehmbruck's Der Gestürzte, Holder's harrowing series on the Death of Valentine Godé-Doré (1913 to 1915).

The last work in the exhibition is Arnold Rainer's Death Masks (1918).

Life and death, greatness and decline over two millennia: tracing the gradual emancipation of art and artists from ties of dogma and the requirements of those buying the paintings. East Berlin is celebrating the anniversary in the National Gallery on the museum island in equally impressive style with an exhibition of the work of the great Berlin painter Adolf Menzel. Unfortunately there is no catalogue to go with this exhibition — a frequent occurrence at East Berlin exhibitions, which are notorious for their lack of satisfactory and adequately illustrated catalogues.

Werner Strodthoff (Kleiner Stadt-Anzeiger, 19 July 1980)

Continued on page 11



Otto Dix: Die Barrikade, 1920

Foreign fare in Stuttgart

Asked to find a word to describe the event, organiser Hermann Pollig clearly struggled. We all know what concert is. The same goes for opera festival, exhibition and get-together.

But it is not easy to find one which satisfactorily defines the event. Institute of Foreign Relations, a public body, has been holding in Stuttgart.

Pollig, director of the event, says they are calling it a happening, a festival, a show or fête.

At any rate it was unique in the history of West Germany, whatever it was. It was held in the former city orphanage which is now the site of a call and a pub, ministerial offices and the Institute of Foreign Relations.

But the building with its enclosed inner courtyard is still known as the Orphanage.

And it was here in this inner courtyard, in a tent, that the attempt to describe the influence of foreign culture on our lives was made.

"We are no advocates of things foreign or condemnors of foreign customs," says Pollig. "All we want to do is draw people's attention to what is going on around them." Register, be aware of what has become part of our culture.

Take for example hamburgers, dogs, pizzas and caviar. Young men and women stood at a grill preparing these foods. Demand was so great that they were often cooking until late in the night.

The registering of disco, pop, country music and of rock and roll had no didactic purpose behind it as helping eliminate prejudice against foreign workers.

The programme director said at the beginning that the exhibition might indeed have this effect, but this was not the intention behind it.

The whole thing was cleverly and effectively laid out and planned. It took with a whole week in which our own day culture was looked at from inside coffee to rock music on the radio.

Who in Germany thinks of the disc jockey as foreign, or realises that music and music are not German words? The 84th US Army Band played music and the public sure felt it.

Then the event slowly and carefully turned its attention to relations with the East.

Continued on page 11

ARCHAEOLOGY

Baltic dig near Schleswig unearths Viking port

250 years Hedeby, also called Habbu, was the Vikings' most important Baltic port and trading centre. Archaeologists and scientists are busy digging up the remains of this in today's Schleswig-Holstein.

Traders and warriors, pirates and slave-traders meet in this great city on the verge of the sea of the world. The skulls of cattle hang outside their houses.

Most are heathens who light fires and sacrifices to their gods. The Christian community is very small. The people's diet is hardy, consisting of fish, herring and beer.

The poor people who cannot feed their children, throw them into the sea. The harbour, an evil place with much noise, drinking and fighting.

This was how the Moorish trader Al Tarsusi saw Hedeby in 950 AD. It is hard to say how much of his description is fiction and how much fact. Still, a great deal is likely to have been fact.

For some 300 years the people of Hedeby, Vikings, ruled all coasts of the continent, leaving a bloody wake behind their flat-bottomed warships with the dragon's head prows.

Their conquests and charting expeditions extended from Greenland to Sicily and from the Black Sea to Ireland and North America. No corner of Europe was spared.

Navigating the major rivers, they penetrated deep into the heartland of Europe, attacking and plundering more than 60 cities.

In 836 they pillaged Antwerp; in 845 they burnt down Paris and Hamburg and in 881 they plundered and destroyed Cologne, Aachen, Xanten, Neuss, Jülich, Liège and Maastricht. Throughout the Frankish empire prayers were offered for deliverance from the Norsemen.

Their most important port and stronghold in Northern Europe was a settlement along the shores of the Schlei inlet, a 40-kilometre waterway in today's Schleswig-Holstein. The stronghold was called Hedeby, which means settlement in the heath.

The hinterland was an almost totally unpopulated wilderness, consisting of heath, marshes and dense forests. There was only an old North-South road leading to Jutland. But this was not much more than a track, easily controlled from Hedeby.

The oldest wooden buildings of Hedeby probably date back to the year 783. This has been established by dating the bark of the wood used in their construction.

Danish Vikings under King Godfrey occupied the south bank of the Schlei inlet in the year 808. They fortified the harbour in the moor with a semicircular wall against any landward assault. The seaward side was secured by a row of pillars.

As an additional defence measure, the king erected a system of walls and trenches between the rivers Treene and Schlei which effectively blocked the 35-kilometre wide isthmus separating the North Sea and the Baltic.

These walls, known as Danevirke, have a total length of about 15 kilometres and are 5 to 7 metres high. They were to protect the Vikings against the onslaught of Charlemagne.

Another example: during the rock for all event the compare picked out a young man from the crowd and asked him to step up and do the compering. "He was much better and the whole thing then became a lot livelier."

The event was not an unqualified success, though, and Hermann Pollig admits there were a few flops. This is excusable considering there were 230 items. Once the wine ran out and a Greek choir got stuck in a motorway traffic jam.

But this does not invalidate the whole event, the mixture of show and fun with a sprinkling of critical interrogation. The Institute of Foreign Relations intends to produce a documentation of the event which should be published in about three months.

Horst Stauffer (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 21 July 1980)

This was initially the only visible indication of a Viking settlement the archaeologists had. Not until 1896 did a Danish historian suspect that the semicircular wall had been intended as protection for the port of Hedeby.

The first archaeological exploration began in 1900, initiating intensive research which eventually developed into the most important and productive dig in Northern Europe.

The present Hedeby team consists of 30 archaeologists, wood biologists, geophysicists, geochemists and technicians. Some of the research work is also done by scientists from Denmark, Poland and Britain. The team is headed by Kurt Schletzel of the Schleswig State Museum.

Last year saw the successful conclusion of the salvage of a Viking ship, the only such project in German waters. Previously, complete Viking ships had been salvaged only in Denmark and Norway.

The Hedeby ship was surrounded by a special wall and the water pumped out. The wall encompassed an area of 25 by 10 metres.

The ship, which lay two to three metres below the surface, buried under deep layers of mud, is about 18 metres long and is assumed to have sunk around the middle of the 11th century.

The wooden components of the wreck are now being kept submerged in the Schleswig Museum until actual conservation work can begin.

Special echo-sounding equipment developed by Kiel geophysicists has enabled the archaeologists to track down further remains of wooden structures.

They found the remains of four wooden piers extending 40 metres into the water. They also found a row of wooden pilings marking the actual harbour area, which is about three times as large as originally assumed.

The immediate vicinity of the piers has turned into an archaeological treasure trove.

For some 250 years the port was a major shipping and trading centre for goods from all parts of Europe. And in times of war all fighting and looting took place in the harbour area.

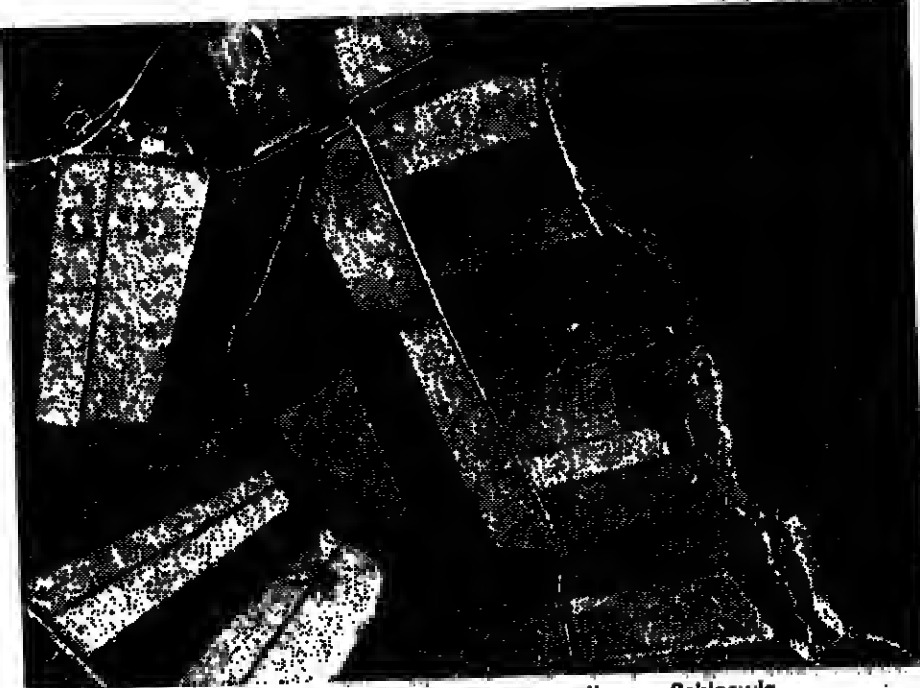
Moreover, the harbour was used as a garbage dump, not to mention the fact that goods went overboard accidentally in the process of loading and unloading, sinking deep into the mud. Attempts by divers to salvage some of these objects failed.

Continued from page 10

France, Greece, Italy, Latin America and Turkey. Were the consulates consulted? No, says Pollig. That would have been too official. The consulates would then have served up the official culture which they always have in store for such occasions.

What people wanted was spontaneity and the chance of joining in. As when a Stuttgart painter turned up and persuaded his friend Luis to go on stage and sing, Sicilian music. This was "wonderful, a great experience for all of us for sundry."

Another example: during the rock for all event the compare picked out a young man from the crowd and asked



Aerial view of Hedeby, the Viking port dig near Schleswig.

(Photo: Landesmuseum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Schleswig-Holstein, Fotog. Nr. SH 651-96)

It was not until the water was pumped out, which was made possible by the encasement, that these finds became accessible.

There are swords and axes, bars of lead and bronze, the remains of planks, shards, bones and needles, leather goods, the remains of clothing, buttons, fruit pits, tar and rags — a cross-section of the garbage produced by the Viking civilisation.

These finds are augmented by skulls and human skeleton parts, frequently showing signs of violence.

There is so much material in such an excellent state of preservation that it will take the archaeologists 10 to 15 years to sift and evaluate it.

The geographical position of Hedeby between Central, Northern and Eastern Europe made it one of the Vikings' most important trading centres — a cosmopolitan market place.

Merchants from Scandinavia and England, from the Baltic, the Ukraine and Arab countries, from Spain and the Rhineland met here to do business.

Among the most important finds apart from the port is the graveyard on the edge of the settlement with more than 5,000 burial places. Apart from the heathen death cult there is also evidence of Christian burials.

Hedeby was besieged, attacked and conquered at least five times during its relatively short history. The life expectancy of the citizenry was barely 40 years.

In 1050 Norwegian King Harald III Hardrada raided the port and burnt it down. The end came in a Wendish raid in 1066 when the city was razed and disappeared in the marshes around the Schlei.

Willy Lützenkirchen (Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 18 July 1980)

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Horst Stauffer (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 21 July 1980)

Ancient Roman sundial found

Via Campo Marzio, a small street in the heart of Rome, has been closed to traffic while a team of German archaeologists try to unearth the world's largest sundial.

Its gnomon is the obelisk outside Parliament which was unearthed in 1748.

The actual dial, which measures 180 by 80 metres, is made of white marble tiles and has only just been found at a depth of 6.5 metres. Gilded bronze lions indicate the time of day and the seasons.

The German team is headed by Professor Edmund Buchner, president of the German Archaeological Institute in Berlin.

Says Professor Buchner: "I have been delving into antique clocks since 1971. But this sundial, the world's largest, is not mentioned in the literature."

In 1974, Professor Buchner was in Rome for a lecture. Having earlier learned about the existence of a huge sundial from the writings of Pliny (23-79AD), he equipped himself with old maps of the city and, using these maps on his walks, found indications of the big sundial.

According to Pliny it was erected in 98C during the reign of Augustus. But it then remained unmentioned until the 15th century and the Renaissance era artist Raphael, who was then commissioner for antiquity.

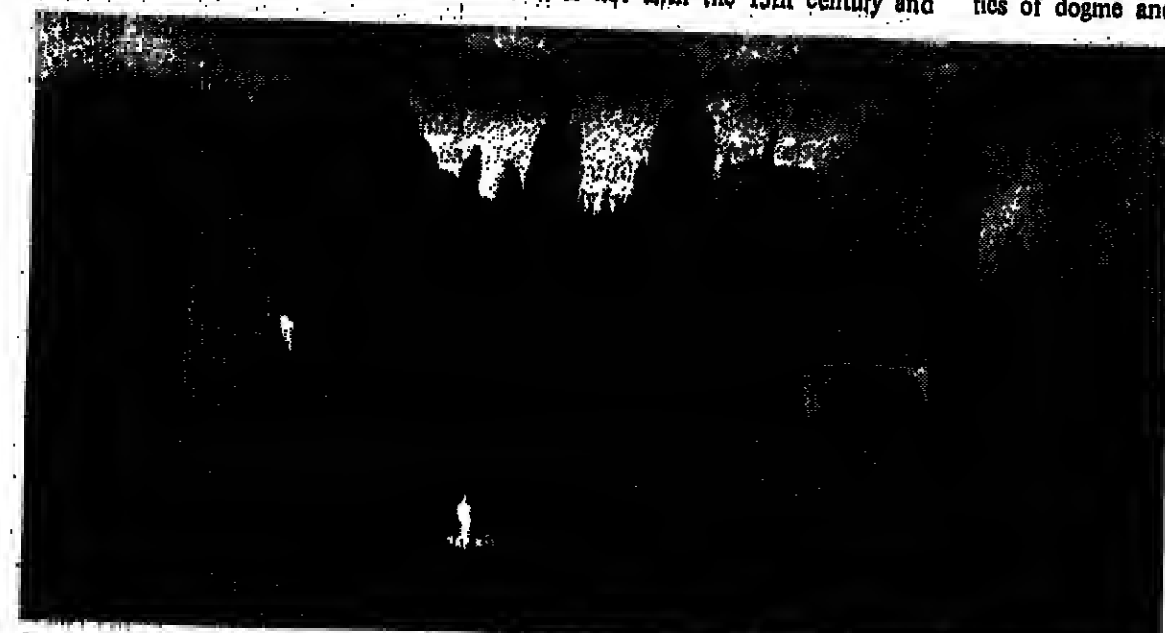
Raphael made a list of bronze, time zone fragments found when digging a latrine, during repair work on a wine cellar and when digging a grave in the San Lorenzo graveyard.

Professor Buchner went to work with a couple of mathematical instruments and established that the height of the gnomon was 29.40 metres. He then established 72 reference points and, using a 1748 city plan, managed to pinpoint the position of the sundial.

He found out that both the Ara Pacis, the peace altar of Augustus which was unearthed in 1903, and his mausoleum formed part of the dial.

Even the place where his body was burnt, some 350 metres away and his place of birth had lines drawn to them as part of the dial's shadow lines.

SAD/pap (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 21 July 1980)



Arnold Böcklin's Island of the Dead, 1883, oil on wood, third of five variations on the subject by the painter, thought until recently to have been lost.

HEALTH

Survey fails to dispel doubts whether biopsy cancer checks do more harm than good

Eighty per cent of West Germany's annual cancer toll are not killed by their original tumour. They die as a result of metastasis, or transplantation of cancer in tissues distant from the site of the original tumours.

Can they be said to die as a consequence of therapeutic measures?

Experiments seem to take a more positive course than reality. Animal experiments show that a cancerous tumour weighing only a few grams develops several million subsidiary cells every day.

Only one in a hundred of these metastases survives longer than a day and only one in a thousand survives a fortnight.

Critics of conventional medical practice say that especially when cancer has been diagnosed at an early stage metastasis is promoted by biopsy, which agitates hundreds of thousands of additional tumour cells, thus helping to spread the cancer.

If this were so, it would spell the end of the present early diagnosis strategy for some types of cancer.

According to Heidelberg psychosomatics specialist Rolf Verres, the decision whether or not to take part in the prophylactic programme for cancer frequently depends on the odds, which every individual must figure out for himself, that this would reduce the cancer risk.

But there can hardly be a reduced risk when biopsy promotes metastasis.

This controversy is not new. It was triggered by surgeon Julius Hackethal who, in one of his books, said it was medical interference that turned the domestic animal, cancer, into a raging beast.

As a result of this contention, tens of thousands of patients became confused and attendance at prophylactic checks dropped.

It was, hopefully, this consequence which prompted the ad hoc commission of the German Medical Association to delve into this issue, though of course with the customary delay.

The work of the commission was based on a thesis of radiologist Professor Ernst Krokowski who contends that "no mechanical injury of a malignant tumour can be considered harmless."

Based on a study of metastasis involving 568 patients, Professor Krokowski has come up with a mathematically substantiated thesis.

Metastasis usually sets in at the moment the patient begins his medical treatment. Asks Professor Krokowski: "Does tumour therapy programme its own failure?"

Though the commission members agree in principle that surgery of any kind can lead to metastasis, they consider this rather rare where biopsy for suspected cancer of the prostate is concerned.

Only a couple of years earlier, in 1978, a similar commission said that it was untrue that biopsy causes metastasis. Notwithstanding this rethinking process, the commission holds that it is still unproven that biopsy increases the rate of metastasis in cases of malignant tumours.

But how a doctor is to explain such contradictions to his patient remains a well-guarded secret of the commission.



The panel is more precise on some other points. It considers biopsy indispensable in the following cases of suspected cancer: uterus, cervix, stomach, intestines, bronchial tubes and lungs.

According to the panel, there is no evidence or even suspicion of metastasis in these cases.

In cases of melanoma (skin cancer) and breast cancer, diagnosis and surgery frequently almost coincide (in terms of time).

The commission considers biopsy absolutely necessary in two types of malignant tumours: cancer of the prostate and bone cancer.

It points to the fact that, when faced with the necessity of amputating a young person's limb, the doctor must first make absolutely sure that there is a malignancy, notwithstanding the incalculable risk of causing metastasis.

So far as cancer of the prostate gland is concerned, the question as to whether a tumour will grow slowly or rapidly is irrelevant because the only thing that really matters is to diagnose it in good time because of its deadliness.

Although the commission has taken a clear stand on some issues, much remains that makes no sense.

For instance, the panel considers it unproven that there is a link between the spreading of metastases and the time when treatment began. In other words, that treatment has triggered the spread of cancer.

Professor Krokowski has found the time span to be about a week. The commission, on the other hand, holds that this statement is "unclear in its formulation."

The verbal hearing of the biopsy critics was objective but led nowhere.

Professor Krokowski's criticism of

biopsy is concentrated on cancer of the prostate and, the panel says, "rests only on theoretical speculation."

Professor Krokowski himself said that he was unable to complete his verbal explanation because "the panel could not follow the mathematical thought processes involved."

The question here is, what do top scientists mean when they speak of a "thorough verbal discussion?"

But then, such scientific panels have always found it hard to communicate. In 1978 Hanover epidemiologist Professor Manfred Pflanz walked out of such a hearing because he saw no way of presenting his position on polyunsaturated fats (risk factors, fats and degenerative cardiovascular ailments).

The biopsy discussion, the chairman said, was plagued by similar "bureaucratic shortcomings."

For instance, it took six months before the minutes of the panel meetings were sent to the detractors of biopsy, someone having forgotten to do so.

When the document was finally sent off after three reminders, it had already been approved and could no longer be altered.

Incidentally, Professor Krokowski does not oppose all biopsies. He only wants to ensure that the possibility of using other diagnostic measures (computer tomography) has been fully explored before resorting to biopsy.

The root of the dispute is a basic mystery of cancer research: what are the mechanisms of metastasis?

According to one of the textbooks "some 50 per cent of patients have been subject to unrecognised and microscopically small metastases at the time of the diagnosis."

Such subsidiary tumours can remain dormant over long periods, becoming active again after a number of years. But most of these mini-metastases fall prey to the body's immunological system.

Experiments carried out by Isaiah Fid-

ler of the US Cancer Institute given rise to the suspicion that cells are not homogeneous. It seems there is a highly metastatic "sub-population" latent in the tumour before division begins.

Moreover, the immunological engages in a negative selection cancer cells. Tumour cells with the immunological system can on way to a different group of cells much more resistant.

The time element runs parallel these changes. Cancer cells take time to increase the tumour 100 per cent. This time it double a tumour varies from cancer and from cell to cell.

In the case of breast cancer, the time is between 100 and 300. Metastasis sets in after the 12th day. But unfortunately it takes 20 days before the tumour can be diagnosed.

It is obviously a risky business put these imponderables into a mathematical formula.

But the question "biopsy or not?" also has a non-mathematical side. It is intolerable for a patient to live the suspicion of cancer without being done to clarify things one way or another.

The outcome of the discussion remains open on another point as well. December 1979 Professor Krokowski warned (perhaps too hastily) that by will one day be considered malignant unless it is carried out in conjunction with an anti-coagulant or with other surgical safeguards.

But it is up to research to find whether anti-coagulants or radiation prevent or reduce metastasis.

The commission admits, however, radiation prior to biopsy has "local effects in certain cases of breast cancer."

Until the still open questions are clarified, biopsy will continue to be used as a sort of semi-technology. As American cancer researcher Lewis Thomas puts it:

"By its nature, biopsy is both highly complicated and extremely primitive. We must, however, go on using it until we truly understand the mechanisms involved."

Peter Jermann

(Die Zeit, 11 July 1980)

children, among them against chickenpox.

Though this disease is usually harmless, dangerous complications are possible, especially with leukaemia patients.

There has been ample experience with smallpox vaccine which provides excellent immunity. Complications are unknown, though the effects of this vaccine on the possible development of herpes zoster are unknown.

But his own research, the professor said, shows that this type of vaccine seems to have a positive immunising effect against herpes zoster in older people.

Professor Thomas Heilbrügge of Munich, the president of the Society for Social Paediatrics, stressed the importance of polio vaccination.

He said that everything must be done to prevent this horrible disease and that every subsequent generation of people must be informed accordingly.

Professor Sabin told the congress that the polio vaccine has virtually wiped out the disease in the industrial world notwithstanding the fact that many children are not immunised. Immunisation in the developing world is still rare, he said.

(Nordwest-Zeitung, 16 July 1980)



Royal Dutch are the second-largest oil company in the world. Dutch tugs serve shipping on five oceans. The Dutch build port facilities along all those coastlines. Fokker Friendship airliners made in Holland ply short-haul routes the world over.

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PEOPLE

Setback for Spacelab astronaut

West Germany has suffered a severe setback in its ambition to provide the first West European astronaut.

Two years ago, three West Europeans were selected from over 2,000 applicants to man the European Spacelab to be launched by US Space Shuttle.

They were German Ulf Merbold, Dutchman Wubbo Ockels and Swiss Claude Nicollier. Only one of them will be able to go on the first European space flight.

Nasa have now literally put a stone in Merbold's path. They have said they will accept Ockels and Nicollier to take part in their one-year training programme.

But Merbold, a 39-year old physicist from the Max Planck Institute of Metallurgy in Stuttgart, is not going.

The reason is a tiny nephritic stone which Ulf Merbold had in his ureter two decades ago. Today American and European doctors have certified that he is in excellent health.

And the tiny stone two decades ago was the only one. It was Merbold himself who told Nasa about it.

The American refusal to accept Merbold on their training programme smashes his chances of becoming a professional astronaut.

But the European Space Authority in Paris say his prospects of flying in Spacelab at some stage are in no way diminished.

"This is because the health requirements for so-called payload specialists who only make one flight are not as stiff as those for mission specialists who make several space flights."

Merbold disagrees. His two colleagues



Ulf Merbold (Photo: dpa)

will be better qualified than he is, thanks to the Nasa training, and this means they are more likely to be selected for the first manned European space flight in 1983.

The Nasa decision is a blow to West German space policy. Bonn has paid more than half of the DM1.5bn development costs of Spacelab, whereas the other Ecu countries are sharing the rest of the costs between them.

Another point is that Bonn agreed to pay more than half of the several million DM training costs for mission specialists, and now there will be no German taking part in this training.

The Nasa decision against Merbold came a week after Bonn had agreed with Esa to shoulder more than half of these costs.

At the moment, Bonn has only undertaken to pay for training from July to September 1980.

Merbold himself complained that he did not get enough support from this side of the Atlantic while there was still time.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 11 July 1980)

Bonn reports shortage of trainee diplomats

The diplomatic service has lost its attraction for young West Germans, so much so that the Foreign Ministry now has to advertise for recruits.

An advertisement notifying 55 vacancies for attachés appeared in German newspapers recently.

The number of applicants for diplomatic service posts has steadily been dropping in recent years, from 800 to now only about 450 per annum.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman says: "We only need 55 attachés but we sometimes have difficulty finding 55 out of the 450 that come up to our requirements."

In recent years some posts have not been filled because of this problem.

Mind you, qualifications required are high. Applicants must have a university degree, ideally with first class honours.

They are expected to have a good command of French and English and good general knowledge of modern history, constitutional and international law.

They are expected to be able to offer more than a good education. They must have good manners and self-assurance. And they have to have a clean bill of health.

"We have about 6,000 enquiries a year," a spokesman says, "but most of them have little chance of being selected."

There are several reasons for the drop in the number of applicants. One is that in the past it was rare for stu-

dents to be married when they graduated.

"And those who wanted to enter the diplomatic service then looked for a wife who would suit this career."

Today most graduates are already married, often to women who are working themselves.

Many potential applicants are therefore ruled out in advance because their wives are not prepared to give up their careers.

Diplomats do not earn brilliantly. A 26-year-old married attaché gets DM1,900 gross a month. Private industry often offers double this for graduates starting their careers.

Many graduates are also reluctant to start studying all over again; training lasts two years. Then comes three years' probation.

Events such as the terrorist attack on the German embassy in Stockholm and the hostage-taking in Tehran have shown also that the diplomatic service is no longer as safe as it was.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman says young people who apply today are idealists. They want to get to know the world and gain insights into politics.

In the past the diplomatic service did not have recruitment problems because sons of diplomats often followed in father's footsteps. Horst Zimmermann (Bremer Nachrichten, 14 July 1980)

Cross-Channel parachute bid by Luftwaffe captain

Captain Werner Kindler of the Luftwaffe in Porz near Cologne will this week try to become the first man ever to cross the Channel by parachute.

Kindler, 47, already has a thousand parachute jumps behind him. On his Channel chute flight he will also be aiming to beat a personal record.

The longest parachute flight he has done so far is 30 kilometres in April last year, from the Dutch island of Ameland to the mainland, but west-wind assisted.

Daredevil Kindler has prepared for his flight with Swabian thoroughness. He has studied the relevant sections of the English and French coastline to memorise the details of local topography.

And he has ordered a special parachute, costing DM1,700, from the United States.

Kindler has spent a lot of money on his hobby, in which he drops from a plane at 10,000 metres, only pulling the ripcord at 1,000 metres. In the 9,000 metres of free fall, he hurtles earthwards at 400 kilometres per hour.

Kindler says that the emergency measures are by far the most important.

When he jumps over Dover he will be wearing a special protective suit to protect him from temperatures of minus 45 degrees.

He will also be wearing an oxygen



Werner Kindler (Photo: Sven Hämann)

mask, emergency radio, life-belt and signal flares.

Over the water he will be accompanied by a speed boat which will fish him out if anything goes wrong.

Kindler will have to wait a while before the boat catches up with him — he reckons it will be moving at an average speed of 80mph.

The success or failure of the parachute crossing will probably be decided in the first 15 minutes.

French and British coastguards, Channel ferries and air-sea rescue have all been warned, so Kindler reckons nothing can really go wrong.

He regularly takes part in formation parachute jumping throughout the world, a sport only recently introduced in West Germany.

These parachutists' hold hands and

form various figures and shapes in the air before their parachute opens.

Kindler reckons there are still hard-core formation parachutists out there.

He says he does not feel like jumping, only just before he is to jump.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung, 11 July 1980)

Young foreigners feel unwanted

One in two foreign youngsters in Germany feels he is an unwanted guest, according to a poll by the Social Ministry in Munich.

Six hundred foreign youngsters between 15 and 20 in the three western states were questioned. The results are hardly representative for West Germany as a whole.

Two other findings were that 90 per cent of youngsters fear being sent back to their countries of origin and four suffers from prejudice and discrimination.

Largely because of fear of rejection, these young foreigners are reluctant to stick to themselves. More than half said that they spent most of their free time at home.

Every other foreign youngster said he spent his leisure time with his parents or with friends of his nationality.

Over 40 per cent of those asked said they would like to live in West Germany for ever, but apart from health and money, the main problem for youngsters is unemployment.

This is often a direct consequence of their poor education. Although 30 per cent of those asked had been in Germany for more than ten years and about 30 per cent had a German school-leaving certificate and just under 30 per cent had left secondary modern schools after the ninth class.

Only 20 per cent had an apprenticeship and the number of unemployed was 30 per cent. Of the young foreigners, without a German school-leaving certificate, 90 per cent had no apprenticeship.

The poll also showed that many young foreigners do not know anything about the advisory centres, non-government associations.

Thirty-four per cent said they had no organisations, and this included no organisations, and this included no organisations, and this included no organisations.

The poll scotched the common belief that foreigners prefer to spend their time on the streets and in public places.

It showed that there was very little basic difference between the way foreign youngsters and German youngsters spend their free time. Sport, amusement, cafes, cinemas and pubs are the preferred places.

Taking frequency of contacts, knowledge of German and professional situation together, the polls show that all foreign youngsters are in a worst position.

To get his players into ideal physical and mental shape, the manager has to

achieve the same effect with all his playing staff, and he cannot do this if he speaks the same language to all the players.

Does this mean that all would-be football team managers should have a degree in psychology before they are allowed to run a team?

No, this is going too far. But I do believe it would benefit everybody if more time and space were devoted to psychology on football management courses.

A third important difference between the players is their skill at their trade. In most teams there is a three-tier system: stars, regulars and substitutes.

Players are judged differently according to which of these three categories they are in. This refers only of their sporting value to the team. But they are also treated differently as persons.

As a result, tensions build up in the team, especially as it is not always possible to say exactly who is in what category.

These tensions can, ideally be positive, in terms of individual and also of team performance. But I believe the effects of the rivalry many managers sow in their teams is overestimated.

Negative tension predominates, from petty jealousy and intrigues to blockbusting tactics on rivals in training sessions.

Managers are fond of saying that every player in the squad is part of the team. So should they continue to make these distinctions?

My answer is: No way. The only differences should be in pay, and nothing else. But I must make one restriction here: on the role of the captain. And I am not saying this because I happen to be captain of SV Hamburg.

The ideal captain must have the trust of the manager and of his fellow-players. This means the manager must have a closer relationship with the captain than with the rest of the team.

This applies especially when it comes to keeping players informed of what is going on. The manager should not simply take measures and decisions.

He should also explain them to the captain, who in turn can explain them to his fellow-players.

This being informed should be the only privilege captains should enjoy. But I believe it is absolutely essential.

Players and managers both have the

Soccer star hits out at old-style managers

outspoken views of Felix Magath, captain of Bundesliga soccer club SV Hamburg, are excerpted from an address at an international conference of team managers held in Trier.

Football team is not a homogenous unit but a motley collection of very different characters.

Among the 20 or so players in a first team squad there are often youngsters who have just left school or ditched an apprenticeship for the sake of becoming professional footballers.

Some still live with their mums and dads and are not very independent. Ideas as responsibility do not mean much to them and in important areas they lack experience of life.

But there are also fathers of school-children and are often completely different from the youngsters in their leisure time.

Youngsters prefer going to the disco, whereas older players like to spend as much time as possible with their families.

Uniform rules for both groups can lead to the following situations:

A 30-year-old man — I am making a point of not saying professional footballer — has to quickly stub out his cigarette at home. The figure for a 20-year-old has to ask for permission if he wants to take his girlfriend to the cinema. Permission is granted, but his manager phones now and again to make sure he is at home half an hour after the film ends.

Situations like these are intolerable. They are breaches of human dignity. Checks are not the right method.

In my view managers make it too easy for themselves by trying to control even the players' private lives.

On the other hand, I believe players should pay stiff penalties when they commit flagrant breaches of discipline.

A team consists of 20 individuals with different temperaments, personalities and educational background, to mention but a few aspects.

Managers have all kinds of characters in their teams: hotheads and phlegmatics, the sensitive and the thick-skinned, the honest and the devious, Bavarians and Prussians.

To get his players into ideal physical and mental shape, the manager has to

achieve the same effect with all his playing staff, and he cannot do this if he speaks the same language to all the players.

Does this mean that all would-be football team managers should have a degree in psychology before they are allowed to run a team?

No, this is going too far. But I do believe it would benefit everybody if more time and space were devoted to psychology on football management courses.

A third important difference between the players is their skill at their trade. In most teams there is a three-tier system: stars, regulars and substitutes.

Players are judged differently according to which of these three categories they are in. This refers only of their sporting value to the team. But they are also treated differently as persons.

As a result, tensions build up in the team, especially as it is not always possible to say exactly who is in what category.

These tensions can, ideally be positive, in terms of individual and also of team performance. But I believe the effects of the rivalry many managers sow in their teams is overestimated.

Negative tension predominates, from petty jealousy and intrigues to blockbusting tactics on rivals in training sessions.

Managers are fond of saying that every player in the squad is part of the team. So should they continue to make these distinctions?

My answer is: No way. The only differences should be in pay, and nothing else. But I must make one restriction here: on the role of the captain. And I am not saying this because I happen to be captain of SV Hamburg.

The ideal captain must have the trust of the manager and of his fellow-players. This means the manager must have a closer relationship with the captain than with the rest of the team.

This applies especially when it comes to keeping players informed of what is going on. The manager should not simply take measures and decisions.

He should also explain them to the captain, who in turn can explain them to his fellow-players.

This being informed should be the only privilege captains should enjoy. But I believe it is absolutely essential.

Players and managers both have the

same aim: long-term success. But this is where identity of interests often seems to come to an end.

On all other essential points managers and players are more rivals than anything else. The player wants to earn as much as possible. And the club, represented by the manager, wants to save as much as possible.

For the team manager the players are a means to an end day in, day out. For the club manager this is only true once every few years, when it comes to discussing contracts.

It is clear from this that I regard the relationship between players and managers as essentially businesslike. But beyond this the club manager also has to ensure that his players are satisfied in and with their club.

As the business partner of the players the manager has an easy enough time of it. When he wants to persuade a player to sign a new contract, he only has to present his positive side and tempt him with lucrative financial terms.

If it is a matter of renewing expiring contracts the club manager can, with the exception of the few big stars, virtually dictate the conditions.

As there are no fixed rates in professional football, and pay and other conditions are freely negotiated, these negotiations are usually completed quickly and without complications.

Difficulties between players and club managers — unequal partners — are rare here.

As if to make up for this, they are all the more frequent when it comes to players' satisfaction with their clubs.

It seems to me that there is an enormous amount of work to be done here, and that West Germany club managers are still a very long way from realising the fact.

Let me give some examples of where I would expect more commitment from managers.

First example: change of club. Players, often with their families, move to a completely new environment. When looking for houses or flats, they know little of local conditions. In such cases, it would be useful if these players got more support from managers.

Second example: A manager who wants to persuade a player to join his club should bear in mind that the player's wife or girlfriend is almost equally important for the club. Wives and girlfriends play their part in whether the player is a success or a failure.

Whoever treats wives and girlfriends as mere appendages of the players is bound in the long or short run to come up against serious difficulties.

There are times, when players are ill or have been banned for longer peri-

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SV Hamburg's Felix Magath (Photo: Nordbild)

ods, when they feel out of it. In such cases, which are not the players' fault, the management acts on the principle: an inactive player is a worthless player.

The exact opposite is true. At no other time in his career is a player as dependent on his club as during such periods of enforced idleness. He needs boosting, to be given the feeling that he belongs.

Usually his colleagues support him by visiting him and phoning him up. But it would be just as important to get support from the club. This is the job of the manager.

Fourthly: German professional footballers earn a lot of money. They are often youngsters who would not earn as much in other jobs.

Here I believe that clubs should do far more than simply transfer salaries and bonuses to the players' accounts.

A good working atmosphere is, not achieved just by paying players salaries of several hundred thousand DM a year.

For a good atmosphere the small attentions are as important in professional football as in any other profession.

Every company boss knows that happy workers are efficient workers. He knows that joint activities far from being a waste of time serve the purposes of the company.

He knows that workers identify more closely with the firm if they have the feeling that they are indispensable, whether this is true or not.

Identification by the player with his club is increasingly important. Club managers in future are going to have to pay far more attention to this aspect.

We footballers run a considerable risk of being influenced by false friends. The clubs should help ensure that we meet the right friends.

Felix Magath (Welt am Sonntag, 20 July 1980)

This year shortwave radio in Germany celebrates its fiftieth anniversary. On 26 August 1929 ZEESEN shortwave station began regular transmissions. Together with the DEUTSCHLAND-SENDER it broadcast a selection of German broadcasting companies' programmes. That was the beginning of German shortwave and external broadcasts.

The Deutsche Welle, which began its programme service in 1953 followed the tradition of the World Radio Service. Its transmissions in German and thirty-three foreign languages

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